





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/oxonian1900horn>

Granville County Library System  
P.O. Box 339  
Oxford, NC 27565

REFERENCE  
Not to be Taken From This Library



J. Y. Landis' (Book)

# THE OXONIAN

JUNE 1900

*Entered at the Post Office in Oxford as Second Class Matter.*



# THE OXONIAN

---

VOL. 4.

JUNE, 1900.

NO. 2.

---

*Published monthly by the Faculty and Cadets of*

*HORNER MILITARY SCHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.*



EDITOR:

PROFESSOR EDWARD B. KENNA.

CADET EDITORS:

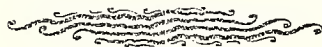
GEORGE PENNINGTON, *Editor in Chief.*

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

W. T. BLACKWELL, Jr.,

FRED HANES,

J. W. JACKSON, Jr.





Commencement Essay by George E. Pennington.

### JOHN RUSKIN.

---

John Ruskin, the philosopher, philanthropist, father of the modern school of art criticism and master of English prose, was born in London, on the 8th day of February, 1819. His family came from Scotland and it was from this country that he inherited most of his traits of character.

James John Ruskin, the father of our subject, was a rich man when his son was born ; but he had labored diligently for his money. He loved books and art and and painted well in water colors ; he loved nature and architecture and was exceptionally fond of travel.

The mother's influence over her son was absolute. From the day he was born she devoted him to God. He was given full liberties, but was under the strict surveillance of Puritan parents.

Though Ruskin was born in London, he was not brought up there. His family for the most part lived out of town, where the boy could commune with nature, the thing that he loved.

When he was about four years old, his parents moved to Heine-Hill, an off-shot of the Surry Downs, and there lived for many years. The book that made him illustrious, that of *Modern Painters*, was written under this roof and amid these surroundings Ruskin was a precocious child ; for at the age of four, he began to read and write, teaching himself both accomplishments and declining the old-fashioned way with scorn. At first he was pronounced by all to be a book-worm and in two more years he had written a book himself. At seven, he wrote his first poem, which is said to be as good as his last. We are told that he was fond of outdoor sports and that he knew no fear.



While still, a very small boy, his father took him on a trip, during which time he wrote capcious notes and observations upon the things that he saw. While in Europe Ruskin was fortunate enough to see Southey and Woodsworth and he recorded in his diary that the air of Woodsworth was certainly not prepossessing, Ruskin was educated at Oxford, where he met Turner, who forever afterwards proved to be his greatest friend. So intimate were they that to name Ruskin suggested Turner, yet never were there two men more unlike in their characters and works. Ruskin's life was pure and simple. Turner lived the life of a satyr; Ruskin's art was painstaking and microscopical; Turner's art was all for effect; Ruskin worshipped detail; Turner detested it and yet Ruskin loved Turner's art above all others. Ruskin held the glass through which the world saw Turner and by this means focussed the eyes of all upon a painter who was neglected and obscure, bringing him recognition and at the same time disclosing a friendship which even the test of poverty could not destroy.

Ruskin's marriage, his failure to realize happiness from it and the subsequent love of his wife for Sir John Milieas—to whom Ruskin, with what appears to some a sublime self-abnegation, relinquished her—are referred to by Mr. Hawthorne in not altogether flattering terms:—"the very idea of Ruskin posing as a transcendental absurdity is one of the jests of season," he was incapable of feeling connubial jealousy because he was incapable of sustaining the relations upon which that passion is founded, a sort of abstracted regret and mourning was the most he could accomplish; but he even ceased to think of the matter at all; he was a bodyless intellect, a discarnate emotion.

Ruskin will not be remembered for his teachings



on the principle of art or politico-economical subjects; but for the nobility of his aim and the matchless dignity of his style, which, in spite of his faults of prolixity and paradox give him an assured place in the majestic dynasty of the greatest writers of English prose. The chief lesson of his life's teachings was his endeavor to reconcile the two great classes that still dominate England and the World, the Roundheads and the Cavaliers, the people who see only duty and not beauty and the people who see beauty and not duty. The soul of humanity should be large enough to grasp both of these great principles. It is a fixed type of our idea of English mind, that art is rather a wicked thing, just as it remains a very prevalent idea in other quarters that duty must be a very unpleasant business, if it is to have any merit. Carlyle did a great deal to encourage this. He imported into English thought all the tenors of his Calvinistic traditions and he made it rather a virtue to be surly and melancholy. Ruskin taught us that joy was a duty and he said to England proud of its vast toils, that industry without art is brutality, art without industry is guilt. His watch words are beauty and duty; many teachers will show us the dusty road of duty, there are but few who will lead us on, charming us by the strains of their lutes. The true secret of Ruskin's literary power was his marvellous insight—an insight of mystic exaltation into the deep meanings of natural phenomena.

For him the cloud, the blue sky, the lightning flash the mountain torrent, the whisper of the breeze among the trees, the majesty of uplifted crags had a language and significance that perhaps no other man has been instructed in. Ruskin was a man of strong, natural genius, who, from the very outset of his career, contended with impediments and difficulties, and acquired



an intrepidity in encountering and a facility in vanquishing his opponents. No writer of his century, nor perhaps of any other, has done as much to arouse interest in regard to matters of art ; no writer has done so much to free art from conventionality and superficiality and to reveal its spirit and depth as John Ruskin.

Apart from the force of his reasonings, his sincerity his perfect belief in his theories, gave great influence to his works. His sincerity is evident, he need not proclaim it from the house-top, because it breathes forth in every word.


Looking into his eyes, you could see light, inspiration, insight, fancy, fanaticism, and genius.

Few lives and reputations, it is not too much to say, would bear without impeachment and disadvantage the keen scrutiny which can be turned with impunity upon the life of Ruskin ; so he was an absolutely faithful and hopeful man. Those who knew him best knew that he was of wonderful kindness in thought and act.

The mind of John Ruskin was sensible to a remarkable degree, the slightest offence against art as it appealed to him through painting, architecture, or literature made an indelible impression.

John Ruskin had a reverential spirit. He loved God and appreciated his goodness to man.

In one passage he says, " Whenever you see want, or misery, or degradation in the world about you, there be sure, industry has been wanting or industry is coupled with error. It is not accidental, it is not a heaven commanded calamity ; it is not the original and inevitable evil of man's nature which fills your streets with lamentations and your groves with prey. God has a too fond and fostering love for each and all of his children to make them suffer wantonly. Ruskin knew





this and loved and revered God the more on account of it.

Since 1889, when he had a severe illness of the brain, Ruskin gave up all active work and amused himself with the children in the village of Conniston Lake. A recent visitor to Brantwood, Ruskin's home on Conniston Lake, speaks of his remarkable face as one long to be remembered for its expression of power of conquest and of light; a face that has a certain spiritual whiteness and purity that impresses the observer almost as much as the keen, bright, grey eye which has not lost its piercing gleam, even in old age.

When old and feeble and with his once tall figure bent with age, Ruskin could still take his daily walk along the edge of the lake, enjoy pictures and music and talk as happily as of old.

Surely no man ever deserved a tranquil and happy old age more than this generous, gentle, brilliant, pure hearted apostle of art and righteousness, but suddenly a sickness overcame him, a sickness from which he never rallied and he died on the 20th day of January, 1900.

It is well that he sleeps in the village churchyard, in the shadow of his much loved hills and in the home of the most beautiful associations which have grown up around his name.

His place of burial is in the northeast corner of the churchyard surrounded by cedars and over looked by the sheer Long Crag, now a dark green in its summer foliage, relieved here and there with white strip of water falls which are too far off to be heard but infinitely refreshing to the eye.

Ruskin's body was borne in the humble Parish Church by the touching but weird strains of the Dead



March. The top of the coffin was removed in order to allow the crowd the last opportunity of looking upon his beautiful face: After the service the cortege moved to the church yard and after a few appropriate words, but not until the village choir had sung. "Peace, Perfect Peace," the remains of an immortal were laid to rest, one lovable in youth, energetic in manhood, and in later years venerated by all.

GEORGE E. PENNINGTON.



Commencement Oration.

THE RIGHT AND JUSTICE OF THE UNITED  
STATES IN DECLARING WAR AGAINST  
SPAIN,

---

In all climes, in all ages, from the berth of our race until now, the prime of its splendid manhood, man has been confronted by conditions and circumstances, that demand action; conditions and circumstances under which to remain idle would be to insult his principles and to prostitute his courage.

As it is with man so it is with nations. We have to look back a few months only to find that in this country, our loved America, conditions and circumstances were such, that she was compelled either to be heedless to the cause of humanity, recreant to her highest duty, or to meet the crying demands and exigencies of the hour, by force of arms.

The proper consideration and determination of the subject—"Our Late War With Spain"—"Its Consequences and Responsibilities," involve a most momentous issue; the right and justice of these United States, in their declaration of war against Spain. A subject of intense interest to every man worthy to be honored by the title of "American."

Let us, if you please, hastily trace the causes which combined to bring about the necessity for so grave a step on the part of our government. Follow me in fancy out into the rough Atlantic; follow me south to where the azure southern seas lave the emerald shores of an island; an island fair as the Hesperides, an island rich in all the sweets of earth, an island where Nature has bestowed her gifts with the richest prodigality; fellow me to this island and I will show you



Cuba, the Gem of the Antilles; the Cuba that Columbus called "the most beautiful land that human eye ever beheld." Having naturally a fertile soil, Cuba was rich in the production of the rarest fruits, and inhabited by a people struggling for existence, who were compelled to pay millions upon millions, not for protection, but as a tribute to the inordinate exaction of Spanish greed. On account of the intolerable oppression, and the many wrongs imposed upon them by Spanish tyranny, the people of Cuba rebelled and commenced a life and death struggle for independence, a struggle which they continued month after month, year after year, with such sublime courage and constant persistency under such adverse circumstances that their sad, lamentable condition, aroused and justly excited the sympathy of the world to such an extent that Grant, the President of the United States, declared "That the time will come for the United States to take action." President Cleveland repeated this warning in a message to Congress in which he kindly intimated to Spain, that she must soon have peace declared in Cuba, or that this government would feel compelled to interpose in behalf of suffering humanity. President McKinley, following in the wake of his predecessors, reiterated the same warning. But Spain, heedless of the friendly nature of the admonitions, seemed to be offended, and, if possible, redoubled the atrocious persecutions upon poor, long oppressed Cuba, until, almost in the paroxysm of despair, wounded, gasped and mangled Cuba stretched forth her suppliant arms, imploring the United States of America to come to her rescue ere it was too late.

This truly deplorable condition of the Cubans touched the cord of sympathy which finds place in the heart of every American citizen. Hence, the United



States prompted, not by base and sordid considerations, but by an impulse of pure love and sympathy for suffering humanity, sent one of her battleships to Cuba. Behold! What do we see? The Maine "reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor," thoughtless of danger, treachery or deception, blown up and her brave crew sent down to an untimely and ghastly grave. Spain, a country whose name, as long as the world exists, will be a synonym for treachery, thus, by her cruel and wanton conduct towards the Cubans, and by this act, brought upon herself the war. She had been imposing upon the people of Cuba, punishment after punishment, disgrace after disgrace, insult after insult, of such a kind that I forbear to mention but which grim oblivion will never hide from the memory of the people, not only of America, but of the world. The United States was not only justified, but it was her imperative duty, to send the Maine to protect American interests and to see that the poor and down-trodden Cubans should be freed from the yoke of Spanish tyranny. At any rate, Congress, with singular unanimity, in the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of the endangered American interests, which give us the right and duty to speak and act, passed a bill declaring war against Spain. Is it possible that the Congress of these United States, composed of the wisest and best men of this land, could have been so heedless of their country's welfare as to have wantonly or foolishly or selfishly sacrificed so much good blood, desolated so many American homes, as by declaring a war which was not only unjustifiable but unnecessary? And would the people of this country have endorsed this war sentiment so unanimously as they did, if there were no sufficient and cogent reasons? Can it be seriously contended for one moment that the



declaration of war against Spain was not justifiable?

There was no division among the people as to the justice and necessity of the war. People of every political party, and every denomination, agreed therein. Those who had worn the blue, with those who wore the grey, recognizing no North, no South, no East, no West, but as patriots of a common country, joined hands and fought in common ranks, in a just and holy cause, and it has been truly said, "The Sword has been drawn in the high and holy cause of humanity; it was drawn to liberate a people from barbarous tyrannical rule, from horrors which disgrace savagery."

But, right or wrong, the war has been, the treaty of peace ratified, and the duties and responsibilities of America fixed, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands are ours, and it is our duty to do well by our own. To Cuba our course has been in accord with the humanitarian motives that prompted the war. We have promised her self-government just as soon as she shall have recovered from the effects of Spanish misrule. This is as it should be; and then, when Cuba takes her place among the nations of the earth, we shall have given a new republic to the world, and of this deed America may well be proud. I trust that our treatment of our other colonial possessions be in as fitting accord with our doctrine of equality and liberty! May not the scales of greed blind our eyes to justice! May we, whose watchword and whose talisman has been the force of liberty, be true to our ideals! Shall the claim based upon the conquest of a tyrant country give us dominion over those whom the tyrant was seeking to enslave? Shall a country "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" so debase herself as to hold as mere vassals, if not to individual lords, to an imperialistic gov-



ernment, men who are willing to die for the liberty we deny them! Heaven forbid! No true hearted and loyal American is opposed to expansion, for expansion has made us what we are, but every true hearted American is opposed to imperialism, for imperialism contradicts liberty, and liberty is our idol. The annexation of Louisiana by Jefferson, of Florida by Monroe, Arizona by Pierce, and the purchase of Alaska by Seward, are examples of wholesome expansion, essentially different, from the acquisition of millions of alien semi-civilized people—separated from us by an ocean, unwilling to be governed by us, and incapable of enjoying with us the right of suffrage and equal liberty. It is not the part of a young man to dictate a policy to older and wiser ones, but it is his privilege to cry out against oppression and conquest. The blood of the young men of America has flowed in defence of liberty in such streams as would dye the stripes of every fair flag that proclaims the power of America to the world. Shall not the blood boil with indignation or stagnate with disgust at the prospect of seeing America, the chaste spouse of freedom, become the courtesan of conquest? No, it cannot be, it must not be. I read in the destiny of my country a far brighter hope, a brighter vision.

The duty and responsibility for the proper care and treatment of the islanders are upon us. Generations to come, will hold us responsible for this sacred trust. There should be no faltering or hesitancy in its performance. Avoiding no responsibility, let it be done, as I confidently believe it will be, in a broad and enlightened manner, in a proper and Christian way. And the day is not far distant when the soul-elevating and ennobling influence of American Civilization will have its effect upon the people, and the impartial historian will record it as a fit capping stone over the triumphal arch of the grandest achievement of the Nineteenth Century! And then our flag, as in the past, will proclaim to the nations of the earth, the eternal doctrine of her choice, "America for Freedom, Union and Justice, now and forever."

MARSHALL STATON.



A Specimen Daily Theme.

A REASON FOR THE WRITING OF THE  
"MERCHANT OF VENICE,"

---

The plots upon which the genius of Shakespeare wrought were seldom original with him, and the Merchant of Venice is no exception. Nearly all of his inspirations were gathered from the ideas of the writers and translators of his time.

We ask the question almost involuntarily, why did Shakespeare take for a basis upon which to ground a play written for the stage and to interest an audience of his day, such an antiquated story as the jew and the pound of flesh?

We must look for our answer in the history of that age. Jews had been banished from England since 1290 and were not allowed to return until the reign of Oliver Cromwell; but notwithstanding this there were jews in England, and jews of some importance too.

The Chronicles of that period tell of a certain Dr. Lopez, a Spanish jew, who held the very responsible office as physician to the Queen. He was subsequently tried for an attempt upon the queen's life, was convicted and finally executed.

But that popular prejudice against the jewish race was not blotted out. That it was easily fanned from a dormant spark into a fierce flame was made manifest at his trial. The solicitor-general, who prosecuted Lopez, laid especial stress upon the fact that he was a *jew*. He spoke of him as this "perjured and murdering traitor and jewish doctor" and declared that he was "worse than Judas himself."

His judges spoke of him as "that vile jew"; and "wily and covetous," "mercenary and corrupt," were



some of the mildest epithlets hurled at him by his prejudiced accusers.

On the gallows, Lopez attempted to address the assembled throng, but his first sentence was drowned by the jeers and cries of the multitude, and, as he died, they madly shouted, "He is a jew, he is a jew, curse him, let him die."

The excitement produced by this incident, in London, was intense, and without doubt prompted Shakespeare to write his "Merchant of Venice"; for he could not but see that a drama which sided with the popular prejudice would be a drawing card for his theater.

Cadet FRED M. HANES.



<sup>a</sup> Special Daily Theme.

## THE LEGAL QUIBBLE IN MERCHANT OF VENICE.

---

The Merchant of Venice is made up of three separate stories, so connected as to make one plot. The lottery of the caskets works along with the bond affair, and the ring incident is added as a pleasant ending to so tragic a story. The whole story centers on the bond.

Antonio borrows from a rich jew, named Shylock, three thousand ducats, to help his friend Bassanio in his suit for the beautiful Portio at Belmont. The old jew had the reputation of being very close and stingy with his money ; but, in his loan to Antonio, he charges not a cent of usury, upon the condition that, if he pays not back the money in three months, the jew can be entitled to cut a pound of flesh from that part of Antonio's body that best pleased him.

The three months pass and Antonio has not repaid the money. The jew claims his profit and the case comes up before the Duke of Venice for trial. The Duke looks at the bond in every light, turns it over, reads it again, studies and still he can find no reason, why the jew is not lawfully entitled to his flesh. As a last resort he pleads mercy, but the old jew remains relentless and cries for his forfeit. The Duke is helpless, and, as all hope for Antonio is gone, decides to adjourn the case, until the morrow. Just here a messenger enters.

He announces the approach of his master, a young and learned lawyer, sent by old Bellario of Padua. "This lawyer is young of body but old of head," Bellario says, "so let not his youth be any impediment." With such recommendations as these, the lawyer is



gladly welcomed and proceeds to examine into the facts of the case.

Portia, for she it was in the guise of a lawyer, takes the bond and looking it over with the dignity of a judge, says it is just, but offers to pay the jew his ducats thrice told. When this proposal has no effect upon the jew, she delivers a little speech begging mercy. Still the jew is unmoved, and at last in despair she commands Antonio to lay bare his breast. The jew is exultant, but when he is about to stab, she says, "the bond does give no drop of blood, a pound of flesh, no more, no less."

The jew is floored, he cries, "give me my ducats, let me go." But not so, Portia commands him to cut his pound but to beware lest he takes a drop of blood. The tables are turned, the jew in his turn begs for mercy, but none was given when none was rendered, his goods are declared confiscate to the state, and the jew left the court amid the jeers and sneers of every one.

What an unjust decision! What a loose court! What mixed proceedings! What a put-up job on the jew! In the first place it is remarkable that a woman can so attire herself to look like a man, especially one so delicate as Portia. It is a little odd that such a learned lawyer as old Bellario should give his recommendations in such a case. And if this was a counterfeit letter, which is improbable, the court should have looked closer before choosing a mere youth as their judge.

The decision which Portia rendered was purely technical, and if the jew had had one lawyer in his defence such a decision in a modern court would have been over-ruled. Every man in the court spoke in



Antonio's behalf. Gratiano, by his foolish remarks moved the court to laughter, while Portia by her tender pleas of mercy, rendered the hearts of all sad.

To say that the jew should not take a drop of blood is to say that blood is not in meat, and as for saying that he should take no less than a pound, such a thing was not in the bond, unless the writer of the bond apprehended some such emergency and left a hole. When it comes to the point of technicality, the old jew might have weighed out a pound of flesh and have taken that. All in all it was a remarkable case, and as long as Antonio was willing to hazard his life thus, and the jew to risk his ducats, it was but right that the jew should have his forfeit to feed fat the grudge he bore Antonio.



Specimen Daily Theme.

### COULD ANTONIO SO LOVE BASSANIO ?

---

Antonio, a merchant of Venice, was the kindest man that lived, the best conditioned, and most unwearied in doing courtesies. He was greatly beloved by all his fellow citizens, and, it is almost useless to say, returned this love in a genuine, whole-souled manner ; but the friend who was nearest and dearest to his heart was Bassanio, a noble, but bankrupt Venetian.

The love Antonio bore this man was really so passionate that we are forced to marvel at its intensity, nor can we refrain from doubting the possibility of such a love's existence. Indeed, when we think of him as seated in sad meditation, and see him cheer up on the entrance of Bassanio ; when we hear him listening with acute interest to his friend's tale of love and need of money ; when we follow him as he goes to borrow from the usurer, Shylock, a man whom he detests as does the mountain climber detest the venomous rattler ; when we see him stand before the duke and beg that justice be given the cruel Shylock ; when we see his bared bosom quiver as the heartless jew is about to cut a pound of flesh from off his heart, and yet note the calm, wistful, passionate glance he bestowes upon his friend ; when we see him grasp the hand of his hand, and hear him whisper loving words of farewell, we are mistified, and are forced to ask, "Can man love man so much ? "

Under the inspiration of such a question, we seek for other similar cases. Not one can be found. Man, propelled and goaded on by excitement, has risked his life to save that of a fellow being, but never has one man calmly submitted his life into the hands of a cruel



villain for the accommodation of another ; man, sailing in the magic breeze of patriotism, has laid down his life in fighting for his king ; but never has he willingly died through love for simply a friend ; man has committed suicide and faced death in a thousand ways for the love of woman, but he has not done such for a fellow-man ; brother has bled for brother ; son has bled for father and father for son, but never in the world's history has one man given his own flesh and blood for another who is tied to him by no blood relationship ; yet, all this has Shakespeare made Antonio do for Bassanio. And in view of this, though we attribute to Shakespeare the praise of being the poet of nature, the poet of all poets who paints things as they are, who deals with life as he finds it and who avoids producing unnatural characters, we are forced to the logical conclusion, that the merchant's passionate love for his friend was unnatural and that Shakespeare, in this case at least, has exaggerated the natural affection one friend feels for another.

We are, however, ready to admit that the great poet was amply justified in enlarging the largest human heart that he could find in all England to form a suitable contrast to the little, insignificant, dried-up, gravelly heart of Shylock. The contrast that this pure, whole-souled, princely merchant forms to the selfish cruelty of the jew was necessary to redeem the honour of human nature, and, even though the poet did go into dreamland for his man, we praise the beauty with which it has been done.

Cadet T. M. WEBB.



# PROGRAM

.....

Forty-Ninth Commencement

Horner Military School, Oxford, North Carolina,

MAY 1900.

.....

≡ MAY 30th, FIELD DAY. ≡

Contests begin 2:30 P. M.

.....

ENTRIES—Co. A.—T. D. Meares, Robert Moore, S. Lichtenstein, W. D. Hodges, John B. Glenn, Thos. Hill, J. H. Winston, J. H. Edmonson, E. Seagle, W. J. Sherrod, W. H. Lee, L. S. Reynolds, B. H. Smith, J. S. Armstrong, E. Bohannon, E. K. Dunlap, J. W. Jackson, W. Watkins, R. Y. McAden, G. Hoffman.

Co. B.—Alex. Chatham, D. M. Connor, W. C. Dowd, E. Farrar, T. J. Farrar, F. Hanes, S. Hanes, L. R. Hunt, S. S. Heide, A. H. Jones, A. E. Powell, F. Philips, W. S. Roulhac, W. B. Troy, J. G. Wood, Geo. Pennington, H. M. Emerson, H. H. Harrison, F. H. Gregory, A. T. Pritchard.

Co. C.—W. S. Hunt, C. H. Knight, T. H. Royster, E. R. Outlaw, T. C. Howell, T. M. Webb, W. R. Kimball, O. R. Hobgood, R. W. Knott, C. J. Humphries, R. B. Wright, I. O. Brown.



THURSDAY, MAY 31st.

\*\*\*\*\*

Competitive Dumb Bell Drill between Companies at

9:30 A. M.

Spelling Bee between Companies 10:30 A. M.

Military Drill, 3:30 P. M.

Manual of Arms Drill, 5 P. M.

FINAL EXERCISES OF THE FRANKLIN AND THE  
WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETIES.

8:30 P. M.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Franklin Society.

ESSAY—John Ruskin,  
George E. Pennington,  
(Tarboro.)DEBATE—Resolved that in  
the war with Spain the  
United States was justi-  
fied,  
Marshall C. Staton,  
(Tarboro.)ORATION—The Truly Amer-  
ican Policy,  
Fred M. Hanes,  
(Winston).DECLAMATION—The Rising  
in 1776—(Reade),  
Horace Emerson,  
(Wilmington).

## Washington Society.

ESSAY—The Future of the  
South,  
Ernest Bohannon,  
(Winston).DEBATE—Resolved that  
England's South African  
Policy is unjust,  
Burton Hoyle Smith,  
(Charlotte).ORATION—The Amendment  
and its benefits.  
James Jackson, Jr.,  
(Wilmington).DECLAMATION—The Future  
of the South, (Grady).  
James Horner Winston,  
(Durham).



## SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES.



DECLAMATION—(*Comic*), Lend me your Ears—  
Simon Lichtenstein.

DECLAMATION—Spartacus to the Gladiators—  
Edward Seagle.

RECITATION—The Bridge Keeper's Daughter—  
Ben Smith.

RECITATION—The Bride of the Greek Isles—  
Henry Cooper.

RECITATION—The Chariot Race—  
(From Ben Hur)..... *Wallace*.  
Willie T. Minor.

RECITATION—The Polish Boy—  
Crawford Cooper.

Report of Committee on Declaimer's Medal.

Reading of Distinctions.

Presentation of Medals and Colors.

## OFFICERS.

Franklin Society.

Washington Society.

Pres. A. T. PRITCHARD, Pres. W. T. BLACKWELL, Jr.

Secy. H. H. HARRISON, Secy. E. H. THOMPSON,

## MARSHALS:

H. A. Millis, (Chief), Thos. Hill,

S. G. Kenan, J. B. Murphy,

S. B. Hanes, W. H. Lee,

T. J. Farrar.



Music By Baltimore Italian String Band.



# ORDER OF EVENTS.

	Co. A.	Co. B.	Co. C.	Time or Distance.
1. One-half mile run....	2	4	5	2:13 1-5
2. Running high jump.	1	2	8	4ft. 10in.
3. 100 yards dash.....	1	7	3	11 sec.
4. 120 yards hurdle.....	5	5	1	20:4-5
5. Putting shot.....	8	3		38ft. 1 in.
6. One-q't'r. mile run..	2	1	8	57 1-5sec.
7. Hammer throwing ..	6	5		70 ft.
8. One mile run.....	6		5	5:20 1-5
9. Pole vault .....		5	5	8 ft.
10. 220 yards dash.....		7	4	24 sec.
11. 220 yards hurdle.....	1	8	2	28½. sec.
12. Broad jump.....	2	5	4	16 ft. 3 in
13. One mile relay race, 4 men in each team		5	2	
14. 50 yards dash .....	3	8		6 sec.
15. Potato race.....				
16. Three-legged race....	1	8	2	17 sec.
17. Bag race.....	3	6	2	
18. Two mile bicycle race		5	5	6:42 1-5
Total.....	41	84	56	

In each contest 1st place counts 5 points, 2nd, 3 points, 3rd, 2 points, and 4th, 1 point; except in 13, first team shall count 5 points and the second, 2 points.



## FIELD AND TRACK CONTEST.

---

In an Exciting Contest Co. B. Takes First Place and  
Co. C. Second.

---

On May 30th, 1900, the fifth annual contest in Field and Track Athletics took place between Companies A. B. and C., of Horner Military School. The three teams were in excellent condition, having been in training for many weeks. In two events the Inter-collegiate records made on same track were broken. A beautiful oxidized silver medal was awarded to the winner in each event, a summary of which is given below.

### WINNERS OF ATHLETIC MEDALS ON FIELD DAY, MAY 30, 1900.

1. One-half mile run, W. S. Hunt, Oxford, N. C.
2. Running high jump, C. H. Knight, Severn, N. C.
3. 100 yards dash, G. E. Pennington, Tarboro, N. C.
4. 120 yards hurdle, Thos. Hill, Hillsboro, N. C.
5. Putting Shot, J. B. Glenn, Greensboro, N. C.
6. One-quarter mile run, W. S. Hunt, Oxford, N. C.
7. Hammer throwing, J. B. Glenn, Greensboro, N. C.
8. One mile run, O. R. Hobgood, Oxford, N. C.
9. Pole vault, L. R. Hunt, Lexington, N. C.
10. 220 yards dash, G. E. Pennington, Tarboro, N. C.
11. 220 yards hurdle, F. M. Hanes, Winston, N. C.
12. Broad jump, G. E. Pennington, Tarboro, N. C.
13. One mile relay race, 4 men in each team, Co. B.
14. 30 yards dash, G. E. Pennington, Tarboro, N. C.
15. Three legged race, F. and S. Hanes, Winston, N. C.
16. Bag race, H. M. Emerson, Wilmington, N. C.
17. Two mile bicycle race, E. R. Outlaw, Windsor, N. C.



# **Horner Military School, OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.**

---

Founded 1851 by JAMES H. HORNER, M. A., LL., D.

---

**FORTY-NINTH YEAR,  
1899-1900.**



## Calendar.

### 1900.

September 4	.	Fall Term begins.
November 29	.	Thanksgiving Recess of one day.
December 21	.	Christmas Holiday begins 4 p. m.

### 1901.

January 2	.	Christmas Holiday ends 9 a. m.
January 20	.	Fall Term ends, and Spring Term begins 9 a. m.
April 8	.	Easter Holiday, one day only.
May 21 to 28	.	Final Examinations.
May 29, 3 p. m.	.	Field and Track Athletic Day.
May 30, 9:30 a. m.	.	Competitive Dumb Bell Drill and Spelling Bee, between Co. A. Co. B. and Co. C.
May 30, 3 p. m.	.	Competitive Drill for Colors and Drill Medal.
May 30, 8:30 p. m.	.	Closing Exercises.



## Faculty.

J. C. HORNER, A. M., Principal.  
*Latin, Mathematics.*

P. H. MONTGOMERY, C. E. (Virginia Military Institute),  
Commandant.  
*Mathematics, Natural Science.*

THOS. H. FOWLER, A. M. (Washington College, Johns  
Hopkins).  
*Greek, German, French.*

THOS. HUME, JR., A. M., (University North Carolina),  
*English, Mathematics.*

C. A. WOODARD, A. B., (Trinity College).  
*Latin, History, Geography.*

S. D. BOOTH, M. D.,                      S. H. CANNADY, M. D.  
*Surgeons.*



# Battalion Organization.

## Commandant

Major P. H. MONTGOMERY, (V. M. I).

## Staff

THOMAS THOMAS,  
*Adjutant.*

G. E. PENNINGTON,  
*Sgt. Major.*

### *Company A.*

E. K. DUNLAP, *Captain.*  
W. T. BLACKWELL, *1st Lieut.*  
E. THOMPSON, *2d Lieut.*  
J. H. WINSTON, *1st Sgt.*  
J. W. JACKSON, *2d Sgt.*  
THOS. HILL, *3d Sgt.*  
G. W. RIDDICK, *4th Sgt.*  
W. H. LEE, *1st Cpl.*  
J. B. MURPHY, *2d Cpl.*

### *Company B.*

A. T. PRITCHARD, *Captain.*  
F. H. GREGORY, *1st Lieut.*  
H. H. HARRISON, *2d Lieut.*  
H. A. MILLIS, *1st Sgt.*  
A. H. JONES, *2d Sgt.*  
H. M. EMERSON, *3d Sgt.*  
H. H. PHILIPS, *4th Sgt.*  
FRANK QUINERLY, *1st Cpl.*  
.....

### *Company C.*

A. L. CCX, *Captain.*  
E. R. OUTLAW, *1st Lieut.*  
T. M. WEBB, *2d Lieut.*  
W. T. MINOR, *1st Sgt.*  
W. S. HUNT, *2d Sgt.*  
J. B. AIKEN, *3d Sgt.*  
C. H. KNIGHT, *4th Sgt.*  
T. Y. YANCEY, *1st Cpl.*  
SHEPARD PENDER, *2nd Cpl.*



## ❧ THE SCHOOL. ❧

**Founder** The Horner School was founded in 1851, by James H. Horner, M. A., LL. D., and has been in successful operation since, under Dr. Horner and his sons.

**Purpose** The purpose of the school is to lead pupils to cultivate truthfulness, self-control, a right sense of honor, habits of systematic and close application in the performance of every duty, and to give them a thorough preparation for college.

**Location** The school is located on an eminence in the suburbs of the town of Oxford, about forty-five miles north of Raleigh, and one hundred and twenty miles south of Richmond. It is on the Southern Railway, between Richmond and Raleigh, in the Piedmont section of North Carolina, and is about six hundred feet above sea level. A more beautiful and suitable location could not be found.

**Climate** The climate is delightful and healthfulness, excellent. The school is far from the land of perpetual summer, as the thermometer often registers below freezing during winter, and the first killing frost occurs about the 10th



of October. There are comparatively few days, however, during the winter, when out door exercises and sports cannot be engaged in with benefit to boys.

**Buildings**           The buildings are commodious and in excellent condition. The main school building was planned by the principal with a special view to the requirements of a school for boys. Recitation rooms, society halls, reading-room, and bed rooms are located in this building. All rooms have outside windows. All bed rooms are 18 feet square (except four, which are 12 by 18), and all doors open into the central hall, so that exposure in inclement weather is never necessary. Each bedroom has a patent fire escape. Nothing has been spared to make the building comfortable and convenient. The bed rooms are neatly furnished in oak. The floors are stained and may have rugs on them. The rooms are comfortable, winter and summer.

**Heat and Ventilation**   The method of heating and ventilating the building is the best known to modern science. The air in the whole building of forty rooms can be changed every thirty minutes, a strong current of fresh air being sent in by a sixty inch ventilating fan, operated by a twenty horse power steam engine. The sanitary arrangements are perfect. The bath and toilet room has two outside windows—one east and one south.

**Senior Hall**       Rooms in Senior Hall are nicely furnished, and have open fires. Members of the Senior Class, who desire to do so, may take rooms in this building, and will have some privileges not extended to other boys.



**Boarding Department** The cadets of the school, with the instructors, take their meals with the ladies of Mr. Horner's family. The refinement of manners incident to a cultivated home is expected of cadets in the dining hall. The food is of the best and most wholesome kind. Cheerful conversation is encouraged at all meals, and nothing is spared to make every one feel at home. A large dairy farm and vegetable garden supply the boarding department. Fresh vegetables and milk and butter of excellent quality are furnished for the table, items of great importance for the maintenance of good health.

**Grounds** The grounds are extensive, containing forty acres within the corporate limits of Oxford, and more than two hundred in the suburbs of the town. The athletic grounds are kept in good condition. A well-graded running and bicycle track of one-quarter mile encloses the foot-ball and base-ball grounds. Near these are excellent tennis courts. The mildness of the climate renders these advantages of more than usual importance in a school.

**Admission** Students may enter at any time, but it is desirable that they report for duty promptly on the first day of the school year. Blank forms of application for admission will be furnished those who wish to enter. No examination for entrance is held at the school, but each student is assigned to that class for which his application shows him best fitted. The requirements for admission are given in detail on the blank forms.

Parents are requested to consider that these regulations as to admission are intended to protect *them*, and so every parent should be glad to comply cheerfully with our requirements in this respect.



**Age of Entrance** Boys are admitted at any age; but the earlier they are placed at the school, the better will be the result. It is easier to regulate habits while they are forming, than to eradicate bad habits. Parents are urged to enter their sons in the lower classes, that correct habits of study may be formed in the outset. Preparatory work should be thorough; the scholarship of many bright boys is permanently injured by acquiring slovenly habits of study under the guidance of poor teachers.

**Absence** Parents are requested not to ask leave of absence for their sons during the session. Absence breaks into the work of the cadet, and is demoralizing to the general discipline of the school. The best result cannot be obtained with boys whose application to studies is interrupted by absence, and the demoralizing effect of visiting home.

**Discipline** The discipline is not severe, but firm and decided, and no boy will be retained in the school who does not cheerfully comply with the rules and regulations of the school, or whose influence is known to be injurious to the morals and scholarship of his fellows.

Students are required to attend all school exercises regularly and promptly. During study hours at night from seven to nine, and during school hours in the day, when not on recitation, they must stay in their rooms, and not only keep good order, but apply themselves diligently to their studies. The freedom of college life is not given, but the aim of our discipline is to teach a boy to be self-governed. Until this is accomplished, a boy is not fit to enter college.

Any cadet who shall be habitually neglectful of his



duties may be dismissed. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden. Any cadet who shall drink any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, bring or cause to be brought within cadet limits, or have the same in his room or in his possession, shall be dismissed.

**Military Discipline** The use of military methods enforce neatness and promptness in daily routine. Omitting all the objectionable features, the military system is enforced only so far as the welfare of the pupil and the interest of the school require. As used by us, it is found to facilitate and promote the prompt and faithful performance of the literary exercises of the school.

**Uniform** The uniform for winter is the fatigue suit of West Point pattern, made of the best quality of gray cloth, and a dark blue cap with embroidered wreath and letters in front. The entire outfit costs less than twenty dollars. For summer, a gray coat of lighter weight and white duck trousers are worn. Cadets are not required to wear the uniform except on drill and parade, and when visiting town.

**Religious Life** The school is not denominational, but the wholesome influence of a Christian home is at all times thrown around the cadets. Devotional exercises are held twice a day by the Principal. On Sunday the cadets go to Sunday-school and church. Parents are requested to notify us, on entering their sons, which church they wish them to attend.



**Physical Culture**      There is a daily class drill of *all* students with dumb-bells or short wands, and this light weight system of training has been found to be very beneficial to the younger boys. It forms the basis for the strongest and most healthful, physical and mental growth. This drill of twenty minutes has 640 distinct movements, and by scientific selection brings into play and develops nearly every muscle of the body. Emphatic testimony upon this point has been given by parents, whose sons have shown marked improvement in their development under this exercise.

Regular and systematic training in field and track athletics is given also to the stronger boys, and annually a contest for medals is held in the usual fourteen events of field and track athletics. Out-door sports and athletics are enthusiastically encouraged by the Principal, and he takes an active part in training the teams for their contests. One or more members of the faculty are active members of each team, and their presence on the play-ground is the source of exceptional moral influence over the boys. The location of the tennis courts, ball fields, and quarter mile track on the campus in front of the Principal's residence secures gentlemanly conduct and pure language. The ladies of the family find much pleasure and entertainment in watching the eager sports of the boys, and they often join the cadets in their games of tennis. Parents cannot fail to see the great advantage of having the sports of the cadets with such surroundings and accompaniments. Self-control on the play-ground, when engaged in exciting contests, is of the highest value to the boys.



**Societies** There are two literary societies connected with the school: The Franklin and The Washington. These hold their sessions every Friday evening, each in its own hall, and the exercises in writing and speaking connected therewith are valuable additions to the work of the school. The final public exercises of the school year are conducted by the two societies acting together.

**Examinations and Reports** Besides frequent minor examinations throughout the year, special written examinations are held at the close of the year, and no honorary distinction of scholarship will be awarded to any student who shall fail, by absenting himself, to stand the final examination. Monthly reports of the standing, punctuality and deportment of the student are sent to parents. Each student's standing in his class is carefully estimated by the instructor and marked on a scale, in which the number 100 is taken as a maximum. This careful system of marking is found to be a great stimulus to unflagging exertion on the part of the student; but its effectiveness is in a great measure dependent upon the reproof or encouragement the report may call forth from home.

**Medals** The Franklin and Washington Literary Societies award four medals each annually to their best orator, debater, essayist, and declaimer. There are also a number of school medals. In addition to these, Mr. Chas. W. Horne, of Clayton, has established a scholarship medal, to the memory of his late brother, Will H. Horne, who was a member of the class of '99.



**Scholastic Year** The school year begins the first Tuesday in September and closes the last Thursday in May of each year. A holiday of ten days is allowed at Christmas, and of one day at Easter.

<b>Expenses</b>	Board and Tuition, including furnished room, use of arms, heating, &c. . . . .	\$ 125 00
	Laundry and Lights . . . . .	8 00
	Infirmary Fee and Contingent deposit . . . . .	3 00

Payments must be made :

First half year on entrance . . . . .	\$ 136 00
Second half year on January 21 . . . . .	136 00

Ten per cent. reduction is made for two or more boys from same family. Boys wishing to occupy room to the exclusion of other boys must pay extra. Bills for books, &c., are payable on presentation. All bills unpaid fifteen days after presentation are subject to sight draft. Charges are made from time of entrance to end of term, and every cadet who enters the school must consider that his parent or guardian is under contract to the end of the term. In cases of withdrawal or leaving without the consent of the Principal, or dismissal for bad conduct or other violation of rules, settlement must be made to the end of term without reduction.

**General Information** All drafts should be made payable to J. C. Horner. No student shall contract a bill with any merchant in Oxford without consent of Principal.

Parents are requested not to furnish their sons with an undue amount of money. Extravagant habits are



considered a serious defect in our estimate of a boy's character.

All linen and articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Each student furnishes for his own use his blankets and sheets for double bed, pillow cases, towels, one pillow, one chair and one pair wooden dumb-bells.

A copy of the Rules and Regulations of the School is posted in each room.

For further information and for application blanks,  
address

J. C. HORNER.

*Oxford, North Carolina.*



## References.

For information concerning the school and instructors, the principal refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen :

Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, Raleigh.

Rt. Rev. Alfred A. Watson, D. D., Bishop of East Carolina, Wilmington, N. C.

Rt. Rev. J. M. Horner, Bishop of Asheville, Asheville, N. C.

Prof. Frank P. Hobgood, M. A., President Female Seminary, Oxford, N. C.

Dan'l C. Gilman, A. M., LL. D., Pres, John Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Basil L. Gildersleeve, Ph. D., LL. D., Prof. of Greek, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

John W. Mallet, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., F. R. S., Prof. of Chemistry, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

The President and Faculty of the University of N. C., Chapel Hill.

Wilbur F. Tillett, A. M., D. D., Dean of Theological Faculty of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

The President and Faculty of Wake Forest College, North Carolina.

The President and Faculty of Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina.

Hon. M. V. Lanier, M. A., LL. D., Oxford, N. C.

Prof. C. D. McIver, President Normal and Industrial School, Greensboro, N. C.

Gen. Scott Shipp, Supt. Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Col. Thomas M. Simmes, Prof. of Modern Languages, Lexington, Va.



The President and Faculty of Davidson College,  
North Carolina.

Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., D. C; L., Dean of  
General Theological Seminary, New York City.

Rev. Andrew Oliver, D. D., sub-Dean of General  
Theological Seminary, New York City.

Gen. Matt W. Ragsom, ex-U. S. Senator from North  
Carolina, ex-Minister to Mexico, Weldon, N. C.

Hon. Robt. W. Wiuston, Durham, N. C.

Rev. T. W. Moore, D. D., Quincy, Fla.

G. A. Wauchope, M. A., Ph. D., Prof. of English,  
University of Missouri.



# SOUTHERN RAILWAY.



## THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH.

The Direct Line to ALL Points.

TEXAS,

CALIFORNIA,

FLORIDA,

CUBA AND

PORTO RICO.

Strictly FIRST-CLASS Equipment on Through and Local trains; Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains; Fast and Safe Schedules.

Travel by the Southern and you are assured a Safe, Comfortable and Expeditious Journey.

APPLY TO TICKET AGENTS FOR TIME TABLES RATES  
AND GENERAL INFORMATION OR ADDRESS

R. L. VERNON, T. P. A., F. R. DARBY, C. P. & T. A.,  
Charlotte, N. C. Asheville, N. C.

No Trouble to Answer Questions.

---

F. S. CANNON,	J. M. CULP,	W. A. TURK,
3d V.P. & G. M.	Traf. Man.	G. P. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.







**For Reference**

**Not to be taken**

**from this library**

**Granville County Library System**

**P.O. Box 339**

**Oxford, NC 27565**

**REFERENCE**

**Not to be Taken From This Library**

